

66th YEAR

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RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1916.—TWELVE PAGES.

WEATHER
PAGE 9—CLOUDY

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MUST MOVE TRACKS FROM SURFACE OF WEST END STREETS

Council Committee Takes
Definite Stand on Grade-
Crossing Question.

ASKS COUNCIL TO SERVE
ULTIMATUM ON RAILROAD

Resolution Gives Six Months to
Start Work and Two Years
Thereafter to Complete It.

WHITE PLEADS FOR DELAY

Says Negotiations Have Been Re-
newed for Erection of Up-
town Station.

After long argument by City At-
torney Pollard and Chairman Ordway
Puller, of the Council Street Committee,
and by President William H. White, of
the Richmond, Fredericksburg and
Potomac Railroad Company, and his
assistant, William D. Duke, the com-
mittee last night recommended for
adoption by the City Council an ordi-
nance requiring the Richmond, Fred-
ericksburg and Potomac Railroad Com-
pany to reconstruct and rearrange its
tracks from Third Street station to
Elba, the work to begin within six
months after the adoption of the ordi-
nance and to be completed within two
years thereafter.

The original resolution, offered by
Chairman Puller, required that the
work of reconstruction should be begun
within four months after the ordinance
was adopted, and that the work should
be completed within eighteen months.
The amended resolution, as adopted by
the committee, was offered by Council-
man English.

IMPRACITABLE TO BRIDGE;
TOO COSTLY TO TUNNEL.

The reconstruction and rearrange-
ment of the tracks, so as to avoid
grade crossings, will necessitate either
that the company construct bridges or
tunnel through the streets affected.
President White and Epps Hunton, Jr.,
counsel for the railroad company, stated
that an overhead crossing above all the
streets from Third Street station to
Elba would be practically impos-
sible, and quoted City Engineer Boll-
ing as rendering a like opinion. The
only alternative left the railroad com-
pany would be to tunnel, which the
company's representatives said would
cost \$2,000,000.

City Attorney Pollard and Chairman
Puller referred to alleged military
tactics pursued by the railroad com-
pany, and urged that the committee
take immediate action to compel the
company to rid the city of grade cross-
ings. Mr. Puller, leaving the chair,
charged that the Richmond, Fred-
ericksburg and Potomac was owned by
the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
and that the Richmond, Fredericksburg
and Potomac could not agree to any
terms suggested by the city unless the
larger company consented.

WHITE RESENTS SUGGESTION OF
CONTROL BY PENNSYLVANIA

City Attorney Pollard, following the
counsel of Mr. Puller, also alleged that
the hands and feet of the Richmond,
Fredericksburg and Potomac were not
free to act upon the request of the
city to remove grade crossings, and Mr.
Pollard's remarks were likewise dis-
dainfully resented by President White,
who said that the Richmond, Fredericks-
burg and Potomac was uncontrolled,
and that it was free to act as it wished
in the matter. President White stated
that the attitude of the railroad com-
pany was one of compromise, and that
it was even now negotiating with the
Atlantic Coast Line to construct a
union station, and that it was willing
to go into conference with the com-
mittee to bring about an understanding
and to co-operate with the city in ef-
fecting a solution of the problem.

Mr. Hunton, arising later, said that
he had not intended further to argue
the matter, but merely to present the
case of his company, but, after a mo-
tion made by Joseph E. Powers that
the problem be postponed for a con-
ference between the city and the rail-
road company, he felt constrained to
recall the fact that all the railroads
in the country were injured by the
European war, and that his company
had been unable, on account of the
stress of war, to fulfill its own ideas
and to co-operate with the Atlantic
Coast Line in erecting a joint station.

TWO ROADS HEADY TO
BUILD UNION STATION

Since, however, the tide of prosperity
has turned, negotiations between the
two railroad companies for the con-
struction of a union depot have pro-
gressed to that point that a conclusion
ultimately satisfactory to both the
people and the companies had been
reached, and, to support his statement,
he asked that the City Attorney make
himself acquainted with these negotia-
tions. Mr. Hunton said that he made
this statement to show that his com-
pany was willing to co-operate with
the city in the solving of the problem
concerned with grade crossings.

It was twice charged—by Mr. Puller
and by City Attorney Pollard—that the
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac
was controlled by other railroad com-
panies, including the Pennsylvania, the
Chesapeake and Ohio, the Southern, the
Baltimore and Ohio, and the Seaboard.

(Continued on Third Page.)

For Co-Ordinate College



DR. EDWIN A. ALDERMAN,
President of University of Virginia.

CONSIDERABLE FIGHTING IN REGION OF NEUVILLE

Germans Storm French Trenches,
While French Occupy Mine
Craters of Enemy.

SERIOUS LOSSES SUFFERED

British Report Progressive Occupa-
tion by Their Men of Mine Craters
and Listening Posts on Western
Front—Turks Evacuate Trenches.

Considerable fighting has been tak-
ing place along the entire French
front. Berlin asserts that between 500
and 600 yards of French trenches were
stormed by the Germans in the vicinity
of Neuville, and that French counter-
attacks were without result.

In this region, the French assert, the
Germans were driven from mine
craters they had occupied, and were
repulsed in trying to recapture them;
while the British report the progressive
occupation by their men of mine
craters and German listening posts in
the Neuville region.

Paris announces also that German
troops in Belgium and to the north
of the Aisne have been badly ham-
pered by the French guns, and that
the Germans suffered serious losses in
a fight for a mine crater in the
Argonne forest.

While considerable fighting has been
going on along the Russian front at
various places, from the region of Riga
down into the Caucasus, no important
successes have been attained by either
side. The same is true as to the Ar-
menian front, the Caucasus region and
the Balkans.

The British report that the Turks
have evacuated their trenches on the
land side of the Kut-el-Amara defenses
to about a mile from the intrench-
ments occupied by the besieged British
force. The report says there is no
change in the situation of the British
force marching up the Tigris River to
the relief of Kut-el-Amara.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING
ON WESTERN FRONT

LONDON, January 27.—Wrecking the
trenches with mines, the Germans have
occupied between 500 and 600 yards of
the French front on the Vimy-Neuville
highroad. The German official state-
ment to-night recounts this further
success in the Artois drive of the
German army. Some prisoners, a ma-
chine gun and three mine throwers
were captured.

Hand-to-hand fighting, with both
sides suffering severe losses, is raging
night and day in this region, and Berlin
claims to have successfully penetrated
the French advanced positions in a
number of places. In one sector three
successive lines of trenches have been
captured. They are being held firmly
by the Germans. It is said, although
eight heavy counterattacks have al-
ready been launched against them.

BRITISH FORCES AT ADEN
IN DANGEROUS POSITION

BERLIN, January 27 (by wireless to
Saxville).—The Cologne Volks Zei-
tung publishes a dispatch from Cairo
stating that the British in Southern Arabia
are in a dangerous position as a result
of fierce attacks by Arabs and Turks. It
is stated the British casualties up to
December 30 amounted to 15,000 killed
and 20,000 wounded.

According to the Volks Zeitung's
Cairo correspondent, the situation of
the British forces at Aden in Decem-
ber was reported to be dangerous.
Aden was surrounded from the land
side by a numerous, strong, well-armed
Arab force and a force of Turkish regu-
lars. The British garrison, consisting
of 20,000 men, was said to be defending
itself stubbornly, and only the fire from
the warships had saved them from capture.

TRUTH OF REPORTS
DENIED

LONDON, January 27.—The official
press bureau this evening gave out a
statement denying the truth of the re-
ports contained in the Cologne Volks
Zeitung from Cairo concerning the
situation at Aden.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE BILL IS DISCUSSED

Bitter Opposition Develops to
Plan for Co-Ordinate Institu-
tion at University.

DR. ALDERMAN FAVORS BILL

Says Establishment Elsewhere
Would Be Severe Blow
to Its Interests.

In establishing a co-ordinate college
for women under the auspices of the
University of Virginia, the usefulness
of the State's premier institution of
learning in laying the broad founda-
tion for intelligent participation in the
social life of the State would, in the
opinion of Dr. Edwin A. Alderman,
president of the university, who ad-
dressed the joint committee on Edu-
cation of the General Assembly yester-
day at a public hearing on the co-
ordinate college bill, increase the use-
fulness of the university a hundred-fold.

Advocates of the measure, intended
to secure to the women of the State
equal opportunity with the men of re-
ceiving training in a higher institution
of learning supported by State funds,
are besieging the Legislature for the
third time in the interest of having
established a woman's college, co-
ordinate with the University of Vir-
ginia. The committee yesterday gave
six hours to a full discussion of the
question, adjourning last night at 12
o'clock. No action was taken.

BITTER OPPOSITION
MAKES ITS APPEARANCE

Bitter opposition to the measure, as
noted in the first issue of the bill, is
the State and its public school system,
and as out of keeping with the best
policy in the education of women, has
developed, just as in former years, and
a formidable array of talent appeared
against the passage of the measure
last night. Rosewell Pace, Second
Auditor, was in charge of the pro-
ponents, while Henry Taylor marshaled
the forces of the opposition.

Dr. Alderman, who led off for the
bill in the fight before the committee,
was emphatic in his belief that the
time has come for securing to the
women of the State an opportunity to
share with the men in the educational
advantages offered by the State univer-
sity.

"Co-ordination," said Dr. Alderman,
"is the masterwork of our time. We
can no longer pursue the policy of re-
stricted effort. A new human type—
the trained, efficient woman, actively
engaged, side by side with the man, in
solving the social and economic prob-
lems that come into the life of a broad
democracy—is with us in this twen-
tieth century."

STATE MUST PREPARE
ITS WOMEN LEADERS

"There are going to be women lead-
ers. We must provide means whereby
they may secure training equal to that
of the men who will mould the history
of the nation. The time has come
when a State university cannot main-
tain a single attitude with respect to
the fitting of the citizens of the Com-
monwealth for the manifold duties of
life."

"The charge has been brought that
the University of Virginia is not demo-
cratic, that it is away from the people,
that its of this are not such as will
broaden the life of a democracy. That
charge is ill-founded. You have only
to refer to the history of this Common-
wealth, read the names of men who
have made it what it is, and you will
see that it is the very essence, the very
foundation of democracy."

If this bill is enacted into law, and
a college for women, co-ordinate with
the University of Virginia, is estab-
lished, where the women of the State
may enjoy equal educational opportu-
nities with the men, it will be a hundred-
fold more democratic. Where it
touches now the life of only half the
citizens of the Commonwealth, it will
then reach out and bring within its
scope the State's undivided citizenry.
If this college is established elsewhere
than the university, it will be a severe
blow to its interests.

NOT ENTERING WEDGE
FOR COEDUCATION

"The principal objection advanced by
the students of the university, as I
see it, is that co-ordination will be
entering wedge for coeducation. I
have no such fear. In my opinion, it
will be the greatest protection against
coeducation."

R. C. Stearnes, Superintendent of
Public Instruction, urged the passage
of the bill in the interests of the pub-
lic school system of Virginia. The ef-
ficiency of the whole system, he said,
centered around the high schools of
the State, where the boys and girls re-
ceive training at the most critical
period of their life. Nothing can be
more important, said Mr. Stearnes,
than that these schools should secure
the very best teachers possible, and
there is only one source of supply—the
standard college. The high school
teachers of this State in the Union,
he said, are trained at State univer-
sities.

STUDENT BODY IS
OPPOSED TO MEASURE

Students of the university are over-
whelmingly opposed to the bill, and
assert that, should it pass, and the co-
ordinate college is established, it will
diminish the enrollment of the in-
stitution's enrollment. The Uni-
versity of Virginia, they say, is dis-
tinctly masculine, and any change in
policy would be very detrimental to
its interests. A cablegram stated that
(Continued on Second Page.)

ATLANTA-BIRMINGHAM-NEW ORLEANS
ASHLEY-LEWIS-MEMPHIS
Three trains daily, 10:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.,
and 11:15 P. M., via SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
Pullman Sleeping Cars, Coaches, Phone
2142, 2172.

GAMING FOR MONEY IS MADE UNLAWFUL

House Passes Stephenson Anti-
gambling Bill by Vote
of 64 to 3.

BARS EVEN ONE-CENT POKER

Richmond Charter Amendments
Are Offered—Prohibition Bill
Is Expected To-Day.

By a vote of 64 to 3, and without a
word of debate, the House of Delegates
yesterday passed the Stephenson anti-
gambling bill.

The bill provides that it shall be
unlawful for any person to bet, wager
or play at any game for money. Any
one violating the provisions of the act,
it is provided, shall be guilty of a
misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall
be fined not exceeding \$100 or im-
prisoned in jail not longer than sixty
days, or both. Circuit Courts and jus-
tices of the peace are given a concurrent
jurisdiction in the trial of all
cases under this act.

At both the sessions of 1914 and
1915 the anti-gambling bill was much
in the limelight, but when it passed
the House by substantial majorities,
only to die in the Senate calendar. In
view of its prompt passage in the
House this year, and the ascendancy
of the reform majority, it is generally
assumed that the bill will this time
escape its usual fate in the upper
house and become law.

APPLIES ONLY TO
PLAYING FOR MONEY

In its earlier forms, the bill pro-
hibited also playing for any stake of
value. It promptly encountered objec-
tion from members who feared that the
act would interfere with more or less
harmless games indulged in by society
clubs among them auction bridge
played for prizes given by the hostess,
and similar near-gambling activities.

The bill as it stands affects only
gambling for money. The present law
against gambling takes no cognizance
of the stake of less than \$20 is lost
by any individual in the course of
twenty-four hours. Under the new
provision, extreme difficulty has been en-
countered by the police in securing
convictions. The Stephenson bill,
which goes now to the Senate for con-
sideration, fixes no loss limit, and 1-cent
poker will under this law be held to
be gambling as truly as roulette on a
Monte Carlo scale.

RICHMOND CHARTER BILL
INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Early in the day City Attorney Pol-
lard brought to the House the omnibus
Richmond charter change bill, which
was forthwith introduced by the Rich-
mond delegation. The bill provides,
among other things, for the abolition
of the Health and Police Boards, and
for the transfer of the management of
these departments to the Administra-
tive Board and Mayor, respectively.

A separate bill, introduced earlier in
the week, is designed to give the voters of
Richmond, through a charter commis-
sion, wider powers in changing the city
government.

Both houses concurred in the adop-
tion of a joint resolution offered by
Delegate Willis, of Roanoke, providing
for the appointment of a special com-
mission of three members—two from
the House and one from the Senate—to
make a study of the city government,
submit a report and recommendations
to the General Assembly of 1918. The
resolution is in line with the recom-
mendation on this point made by Gov-
ernor Stuart in his second message to
the present General Assembly.

PROHIBITION BILL
IS EXPECTED TO-DAY

House and Senate prohibition leaders,
who have held several conferences this
week with authorities of the Anti-
Saloon League on the forthcoming prohi-
bitory legislation, expressed the be-
lief yesterday that the finished prohi-
bitory bill will be ready for presenta-
tion to-day. It is understood that
provision for the entire machinery of
prohibition will be made in a single
omnibus measure.

The bill, it is stated, will be intro-
duced first in the Senate. It is as-
sumed that the act will ignore the
presumption of protection for wineries
and breweries implied by the enabling
act, which was approved in September,
1914, and that the overwhelming ma-
jority by which the voters of Virginia
approved State-wide prohibition will
be relied upon as full justification for
denying any degree of protection to
these industries in the forthcoming bill.

Typists were at work yesterday put-
ting the prohibition bill into final
shape. The measure will be intro-
duced as an initial bill of the recog-
nized "dry" forces, and will have the
effect of reducing to the rank of in-
surgency the prohibition bill intro-
duced last week by Senators Strode and
Addison, at least in so far as the pro-
visions of this measure conflict with
or fall short of the provisions laid
down by the new bill.

WILL FOLLOW PROVISIONS OF
WEST VIRGINIA STATUTE

In a general way, the new bill will
follow the prohibition law of West
Virginia, taking from it in large part
the prohibition commission feature—
the act was introduced in September,
1914, and that the overwhelming ma-
jority by which the voters of Virginia
approved State-wide prohibition will
be relied upon as full justification for
denying any degree of protection to
these industries in the forthcoming bill.

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surgency the prohibition bill intro-
duced last week by Senators Strode and
Addison, at least in so far as the pro-
visions of this measure conflict with
or fall short of the provisions laid
down by the new bill.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

\$10,000 DONATED FOR JEWS' RELIEF

Mass-Meeting at Academy of
Music to Aid War Sufferers
Proves Big Success.

MANY LARGE GIFTS ARE MADE

Checks Pour In So Rapidly It
Will Take Day to Tabu-
late Them.

Approximately \$10,000 was raised last
night in the Academy of Music at a
mass-meeting held for the purpose of
raising funds with which to succor the
destitute and suffering Jews in the Eu-
ropean war zone. Contributions to the
fund ranged from \$1 to \$500, and so
numerous were the checks handed in
to the ushers who took up the collec-
tion that the treasurer pro tempore,
W. H. Schwarzschild, was unable to
count and tabulate them last night, but
will do so to-day, when more contribu-
tions are expected to swell the fund,
and when the exact amount raised by
the citizens of Richmond will be an-
nounced.

The evening was featured by short
addresses delivered by Mayor Ansley,
Governor Stuart, Rt. Rev. D. J. O'Con-
nell, Professor Isaac Hourwich, of New
York, and Dr. Edward N. Calisch. Each
of the speakers paid tribute to the
Jewish race, and each asked that aid
be given them in their hour of need,
stating that the question was more
than that of race, but one in which
the universal brotherhood of man
ought to be considered.

MAJOR ANSLEY PRAISES
JEWS FOR THEIR WORK

L. Z. Morris acted as temporary
chairman, introducing the permanent
chairman, Leon Wallerstein.

Mayor Ansley was the first speaker,
and he referred to the fact that the
occasion was a unique one, that it was
the first time the Jewish people had
ever asked for aid outside of their own
race. He spoke of how generous the
Jews are in contributing to the aid
of others, and said that he had reason
to know of their liberality to the
many causes that have arisen in Rich-
mond, and in which members of this
race have always been in the front
ranks as liberal givers. He spoke of
the freedom which the Jews enjoy in
this country, and stated that he hoped
the time would come when they might
attend to their own business, undisturbed, in the Old World.

Governor Stuart, upon being intro-
duced, spoke of the Jews as citizens.
He showed how law-abiding they were
when he stated that in his career as
chief executive he has had to deal
with only one case of a Jew either in
the almshouse, jail or penitentiary.
As statesmen, he said, their judgment
was good, and as business men they
were without peers. He spoke of their
readiness to contribute to all worthy
causes.

MOVEMENT TENDS TO SHOW
BROTHERHOOD OF MAN

He expressed the hope that out of
the present war a new day would dawn
for the Jews of the Old World, and
that out of the conflict they might con-
fess and be allowed to work out their
destinies, as they are permitted to do
under the Stars and Stripes.

Governor Stuart stated that he was
glad that Jew and Gentile were gath-
ered together to aid in a common cause,
he was glad that the President of the
United States had set aside a day for
the collecting of funds for the desti-
tute Jews, and that it but tended to
show the universal brotherhood of man.

Bishop O'Connell saw in the present
war another great upheaval, similar to
the French Revolution, the Civil War
and to many of the great moments in
the history of the race, and he hoped
out of the struggle might come an up-
lift to humanity. He spoke of how ge-
ologists show that the breaking-up of
the earth's surface has always re-
sulted in a better surface, and said that
no one knew but that these great up-
risings on the part of men were but a
similar action, which would leave a
better humanity, a higher civilization.

He said that the aspirations of man
are always higher than his life, that
the aspiration was high, and that the
life itself was narrow.

"I cannot help but believe," he said,
"that all that great upheavals such
as this are but a part toward that
eternity to which all nations are mov-
ing, and which will be a better world
than this."

He declared the present war to be
a clash of ideals, and said that he
could not bring himself to believe that
the soldiers in the trenches had auger
against each other, but that if al-
lowed to do so, would rush into each
other's arms.

"It is a war of policies," he said.
"All the world is come together in
one common bond of sympathy." He
mentioned the fact that he had re-
ceived letters from people in all the
nations at war, who are heartbroken
and in need.

BELIEVES WAR WILL END
MANY OLD QUESTIONS

"When this war is over, three ques-
tions will have been answered," he
continued. "There will be no more
Irish question, there will be no more
Polish question, and there will be no
more Jewish question."

Professor Isaac Hourwich, of New
York, was the next speaker, and he in-
terested the audience by telling them
of some of the indignities the Jews
have suffered, more especially in Rus-
sia, where countless thousands of them
have been driven from their homes, he
said. He claimed that what the Turks
have done for the Armenians, the Rus-
sians have done for the Jews. He told
of the driving out of the Jews from
the Polish provinces, while many times

URGENT PLEA FOR DEFENSE



Bascom Slemp.

SLEMP FOR INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT FOR SENATE

Republican Leader Declares His
Party Is Ready to Support Some
Strong Business Man.

IN OPPOSITION TO SWANSON

Wants Candidate Who Is Not Promi-
nently Connected With Either of
Party Organizations, on Platform
Favoring State's Development.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, January 27.—Represen-
tative Bascom Slemp, Republican
leader of Virginia, who has been men-
tioned as a possible G. O. P. candidate
for the Senate against Senator Swan-
son, in a statement to The Times-Dis-
patch correspondent to-night, declared
that the Republican party stands ready
to support an independent Democrat
for the Senate, a man who is not promi-
nently connected with either the Re-
publican or Democratic party organiza-
tions, but who is a strong business man.
Mr. Slemp left the impression that he
himself will not be a candidate for the
Senate.

In this regard it is known that Mr.
Slemp has made the suggestion of an
independent man for the Senate to
prominent "anti-organization" leaders.
He has stated that the Republicans
stand ready to give this candidate
50,000 votes, and if there are 100 in-
dependent Democrats in each county he
to be added to this vote, Senator Swanson
can be defeated.

SLEMP MAKES STATEMENT
CONCERNING SENATORSHIP

Mr. Slemp's statement is as follows:
"I appreciate very much the sugges-
tion that has come to me from so good
many sources to make the race for the
United States senatorship this fall.

"This suggestion, I realize, was some-
what incidentally made, and really is
part of a general protest against the
Democratic leadership in the State of
Virginia.

"I have no doubt that a good, strong
man representing the business inter-
ests of the State of Virginia and run-
ning on a platform favorable to its
development would get a majority of
the votes of the State. Whether they
would be counted for such a candidate,
even if cast, I somewhat doubt. I sus-
pect that the reluctance that seems to
attend entrance into the Democratic
primary contest is due to fear that
honest treatment will not be accorded
at the polls.

"Under these circumstances, I feel
that the kind of man to nominate is
one not connected with either party
organization in the State, but a good,
strong business man, who will get the
Republican vote of the State and the
independent Democratic vote. There
are a number of such men in the State,
and the people ought to demand their
making a contest.

"I would favor an independent Demo-
crat, indeed, if the Republicans
declined to support him. The Republican
vote in the State will be between 50,000 and 60,000. To carry
the State, such a candidate would only
have to get about 12,500 former Demo-
cratic votes, which would be about 100
votes to each county and city in the
State. With any reasonable organiza-
tion and some newspaper influence,
this should be comparatively simple."

U. S. TO DEFINE POSITION

Will Hold That Mounting of Guns by
Merchantmen Deprives Them of
Rights as Unarmed Liners.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—All the
belligerents will shortly receive a com-
munication from this government de-
claring the position of the United
States on the rights of armed mer-
chantmen to claim immunity from sub-
siding in the National Guard, but said
the National Guard, but said the
Constitution itself put the guard under
the State. He added that the United
States will not turn in the direction of
militarism.

Turning in the direction of why the
United States should prepare, Mr. Wil-
son said we must protect our rights as
a nation and the rights of our citizens
in America and outside of it as the
consensus of civilized peoples had de-
clared them; must insure the mem-
bered realization of our political
development within our own borders,
and must protect the peace and politi-
cal autonomy of the Americas. He
added that a national defense means
the protection of the country from in-
vasion, and also the prevention of flank
assault upon the things which we be-
lieve to underlie our life.

Industrial preparedness, with the
military training of students in indus-

IN FIGHTING MOOD, PRESIDENT BEGINS APPEAL TO NATION

Warns That Plans Must Be
Made and Carried Out
Without Delay.

SITUATION EACH DAY NOT
AS BRIGHT AS DAY BEFORE

Considers Liberty and Honor of
Country Even More
Than Peace.